

HATCHET

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Summer Record

Inside . . .

BELOW: GW Prof. Stephen J. Wayne speculates about the impact of Watergate on the Presidency. Interview—page 2.

RIGHT: The seventh annual Folk Festival provided music and merriment for two visitors on the past Fourth of July. Review—page 6.

BOTTOM: Endangered species: many burlesque houses and adult movie theaters may go by the wayside in the wake of a recent Supreme Court decision, discussed on page 4.



A professor with something to say.

Tabor



No more hot times in the old town—a recent Supreme Court decision may replace Barbarella with Bambi.

Ickow

PIRG Testifies To Senate Comm.

by Michael Kushner
Hatchet Staff Writer

Senator John Tunney's (D-Calif.) Senate District Subcommittee on Public Health, Welfare, Education, and Safety heard conflicting testimony from pro-tenant organizations and D.C. realtors on the subject of the House-passed Fauntroy D.C. rent-control bill.

D.C. PIRG Chairman Robert Stumberg and Washington Area Federation of Tenants Association (WAFTA) President Ernest Withers, testified at the Tuesday hearings in favor of a beefed-up rent control bill.

While praising the Fauntroy Bill's (H.R. 4771) intent (it provides for an appointed commission with one-year regulatory powers), Withers outlined modifications which would allow rent-control to begin almost immediately, backed by a paid staff and funded by \$300,000 in Congressional funds. The House bill includes the time spent in setting up the commission in its one-year limit and contains no provision for funds.

The Subcommittee, which will report to Sen. Thomas Eagleton's (D-Mo.) full Senate District Committee on the bill, also heard from real estate representatives, notably John T. O'Neil of the Building Owners Management Association (BOMA) and David Greenlee of the Washington Board of Realtors, who attempted to sketch the plight of landlords faced with increased maintenance and utilities costs.

In his testimony, O'Neil stated, "Control of rents without control of costs can only be disastrous, resulting in deterioration and decline of housing stock, and of real estate values."

Stumberg, in his presentation, noted that maintenance and utilities were not the only factors driving up District rents. He cited the low vacancy rate in D.C. which creates a competitive situation among residents seeking housing, and added, "It is painfully clear that this squeeze play of rising costs on the one hand and rent-jacking demand on the other is plaguing the poor—especially families. Without governmental intervention, the pressure will mount."

Stumberg characterized realtor's utility cost increase figures as "grossly inflated," referring specifically to figures presented to the House District Committee by BOMA. PIRG's own survey of these areas set estimated increases in these rates since 1970 far below the BOMA figures.

To cope with the lack of accurate statistics in the area, and to get a true picture of rent problems in the District, Stumberg characterized as essential the retention of the House bill's provision for public hearings.

He further cited the necessity of empowering the commission with subpoena and inspection power, as well as arming tenants with the ability to sue landlord violators and collect damages.

Stumberg closed by warning against setting an absolute date for the end of rent controls, noting that realtors could simply wait out imposed deadlines.

An alternative proposal was provided the Subcommittee by former D.C. Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn, representing his Washington

[See PIRG, p. 7]



Consumer Advocate Ralph Nader delivers instructions to representatives of GW and 20 other PIRGs from across the nation at a recent national conference.

Nixon Loses Clout

Prof. Terms Watergate Tragedy

by Anders Gyllenhaal

Editor-in-Chief

"It's a tragedy we may have needed, because it has opened our eyes to things we didn't want to see," stated Political Science Prof. Stephen J. Wayne, defining his general view of the Watergate affair in an interview yesterday.

Wayne, who teaches a highly popular course on the U.S. Presidency here, said that he felt Mr. Nixon was constitutionally "wrong" on the issue involving the release of presidential tapes.

"It seems to me that the Office of the President is not weakened by the release of four or five tapes," he said, adding, "I would argue that it's weakened by refusing to release the tapes."

"I don't believe that it would be establishing a precedent that everything that goes on in the White House should be sent over to the Hill," said Wayne.

From a political view, Wayne stressed that the President's stand on the tapes was not sound. "Mr. Nixon has lost his clout on the Hill," Wayne said. Republicans have been placed in an "untenable position" because they cannot support a president who refuses to

release the tapes and expect to win their own re-elections, he said.

Wayne described Nixon's position as "damned if you don't and damned if you do," pointing out that if the tapes are not released, the public will assume he is guilty. But if he does release the tapes and they tend to exonerate him, the public will assume they have been doctored, Wayne predicted.

Wayne based his assumption on yesterday's Harris Survey which found that by a 50 to 30 per cent ratio, the public believes the testimony of former White House Counsel John Dean that "President Nixon knew about the Watergate cover-up."

The poll also found that by a 51 to 37 per cent majority, the public believe Mr. Nixon is wrong to refuse to testify and by 60-30 per cent they believe he is "more wrong than right" in refusing to turn over White House information dealing with the Watergate bugging and cover-up.

"Mr. Nixon loses either way as a result of the Watergate," said Wayne: if he knew, then he was concealing a crime; if he was not involved, he is presented as an "isolated" president.

Watergate has caused some definite changes in the relationship between the President and Congress, said Wayne. It has "stopped the flow of power to the executive" and "immobilized the President," he said.

He stated that in the last few decades, the power of the executive branch has swelled and the public image of the president has become almost "god-like."

Watergate has alerted us to the fact that this kind of power leads to tyranny, he said. "We know with Johnson, and now we know with Nixon what kinds of abuses can arise," he added.

Since the U.S. has changed domestically from laissez-faire to "activist" and in foreign affairs has become a world leader, said Wayne, "We've had to have a prime mover and that was the president."

Wayne predicted that the basic situation would not change and that though Congress may gain strength as a result of the Watergate, the president would remain the "prime mover."

Congress could not assume the

[See WAYNE, p. 7]



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Hospital Workers Blast Employers

by Brad Manson
Managing Editor

A GW Hospital employee was fired and two others put on probation this month for their attempts to unionize workers in the hospital, the three disciplined employees charged Tuesday.

In separate interviews, the women all said they had been singled out as examples so their co-workers would fear for their job security if they participated in union-organizing.

The Associate Dean of Administrative Affairs, Philip S. Birnbaum, denied that the hospital had taken disciplinary action against anyone for their union involvement. He said the administration has "no official position" about union activities at the hospital. He added, however, that GW recognizes that "our employees have a right to organize."

The controversy arose when Irene Gross and Barbara Wilson, both nurse's aides, were placed on one month's probation July 7 by Margaret Gallagher, the director of nursing, for leaving their floor while on duty. Leaving, in Gallagher's opinion, endangered the patients' safety.

Gross and Wilson were passing out leaflets announcing the time and place of an organizing meeting that evening. Both are members of the union Organizing Committee. Gallagher allegedly told the women to remove their blue "1199" union buttons.

Several employees have been trying to form a chapter of Hospital Workers Union 1199 in the GW Hospital for approximately one year. The union charter allows all clerical and technical employees, including professionals and paraprofessionals, to become members. Service and maintenance employees at the hospital are already members of Service and Maintenance Union local 82 and are not eligible to join 1199.

Six days after Wilson and Gross were placed on probation, some 35 hospital employees went to see Birnbaum to protest the disciplinary action. Birnbaum was out, so the employees met with his assistant, Kaj Brent. Brent said he was not authorized to answer their questions, according to union

organizer Margaret McSurely.

About 60 employees returned Monday, July 16 and Brent told them if the two women wished to challenge Gallagher's action, they could file a complaint with the University grievance committee, McSurely said.

That same day Gallagher told her secretary Marsha Rolston to remove a union button because it was against regulations in the nursing department to wear buttons. When Rolston refused, she was fired for "insubordination" according to Birnbaum.

Birnbaum said the ban on buttons was imposed to prevent a "controversy" with the patients. He said he did not know if any patients were offended by the union buttons.

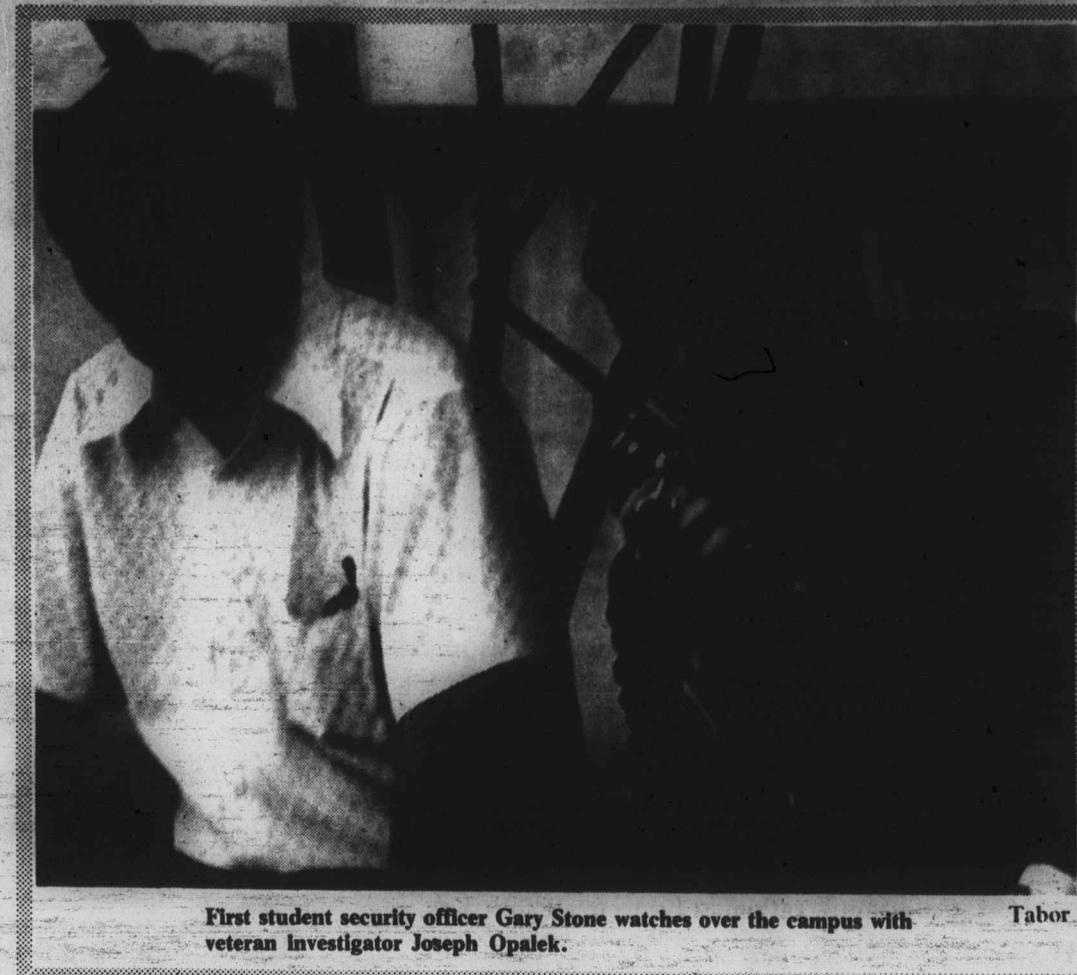
Gross said the hospital did not want the union to organize because the union would demand higher wages, more employees, and better benefits for the workers. She claimed the patients weren't worried about whether the people helping them were wearing buttons or wanted a union.

She also felt that patients want the best care possible, which, in her opinion, is not provided because of inadequate staffing.

Birnbaum admitted that the hospital was "not budgeted for new staff," but he felt the overall hospital staff was adequate.

Rolston said she had filed a petition with the grievance committee in an effort to be reinstated. She said the "no buttons" rule had been "verbalized" to her, but she had never seen anyone disciplined for wearing a button.

Union official Herbert Quinn said that due to Gallagher's actions, "there is now a concerted effort" by the hospital administration to keep the union out. He didn't feel the action would be able to stop the union from setting up a chapter at GW and he set a target date of September.



First student security officer Gary Stone watches over the campus with veteran investigator Joseph Opalek. Tabor

Alternative Vocations

People's Union Plan Job Project

The People's Union is laying the foundations this month for a new program geared to guide unhappily employed and unemployed people to more social-oriented vocations.

"Vocations for Social Change" (VSC) will serve as an information and counselling center starting in September, according to program coordinator Terry Good.

"What we want to do is have listings of different kinds of alternative vocations or alternative jobs," said Good, "and provide people with contacts to get in touch with people in local and national organizations."

Good stressed that the program

would not compete with the Placement Office, but supplement their services by providing information leading to jobs in free schools, health clinics, food co-ops, and

other social-oriented vocations.

The program is a local chapter of the nationwide VSC. There are over 50 local chapters across the nation, said Good.

Two New Trustees Appointed

George Bunker and Nancy Broyhill Dudley were elected to three year terms on the GW Board of Trustees at the Board's annual meeting in May.

Dudley was a 1965 honor graduate of the GW School of Public and International Affairs and has

worked as a congressional legislative aide.

Bunker was a 1931 graduate of MIT and is president of the Martin Marietta Corporation. He also is a director of the American Security and Trust Co.

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Editorials

A Responsibility

Somewhere out of the massive pile of information, the growing number of predictions and theories, and the overwhelming complexity of the Watergate mess, must come this important question: what does it mean to the individual? And further: what does it mean to the GW student?

How can a student respond to this tragedy in American history? What, if any, effective action can he take? Is the student weighted with a responsibility to act?

Regardless of what opinion each student holds as to the degree of Presidential involvement in this affair, the conclusion that something is tragically wrong can hardly be avoided. The question of Mr. Nixon's involvement does not substantially change this picture.

After each momentous disclosure, after each step leading closer to what might mean a near crumbling of our nation's confidence in government, we have yet to see an attempt on the part of the administration to bring it all to a halt.

The Ervin Committee is playing a vital role in attempting to solve the mysteries surrounding this whole affair and their final report will be aimed towards future prevention. But the people of the United States must also respond not merely as individuals frightened of future scandals, but collectively to what is happening this very day.

As students, we must not neglect our role and, more importantly, we must not forget our unique situation and power. During these years of our college education, we are a tightly knit group with the potential to take the lead in this all important response to a blatant infringement on our rights as citizens. There are few other groups in American society that possess the power, the time, and the ability to unite and voice opinions.

GW students are weighted with a particular responsibility due to our location. And this is a responsibility we cannot shun. We have been quiet and apparently content for several years now. Before our eyes, a plot to undermine the basis of our federal government, the presidential election, has slowly unfolded. Such a revelation demands our response.

The other day, Gordon Strachan, a young former aide to H.R. Haldeman, faced with probable criminal indictment in the Watergate cover-up, testified before the Ervin Committee. In response to a question from Senator Montoya (D-N.M.), he said that his advice to young people interested in governmental service would be for them to stay away.

Hopefully they will not stay away. Hopefully they will not refrain from getting involved in politics, because the best insurance we know against the myriad of skullduggery that has come to be known as Watergate, is an open, participatory democracy.

We have come to a critical point in history, one that will not soon be forgotten. There are vital decisions to be made and the people must play a part in this decision making. The time has come for the students once again to take the lead.

HATCHET

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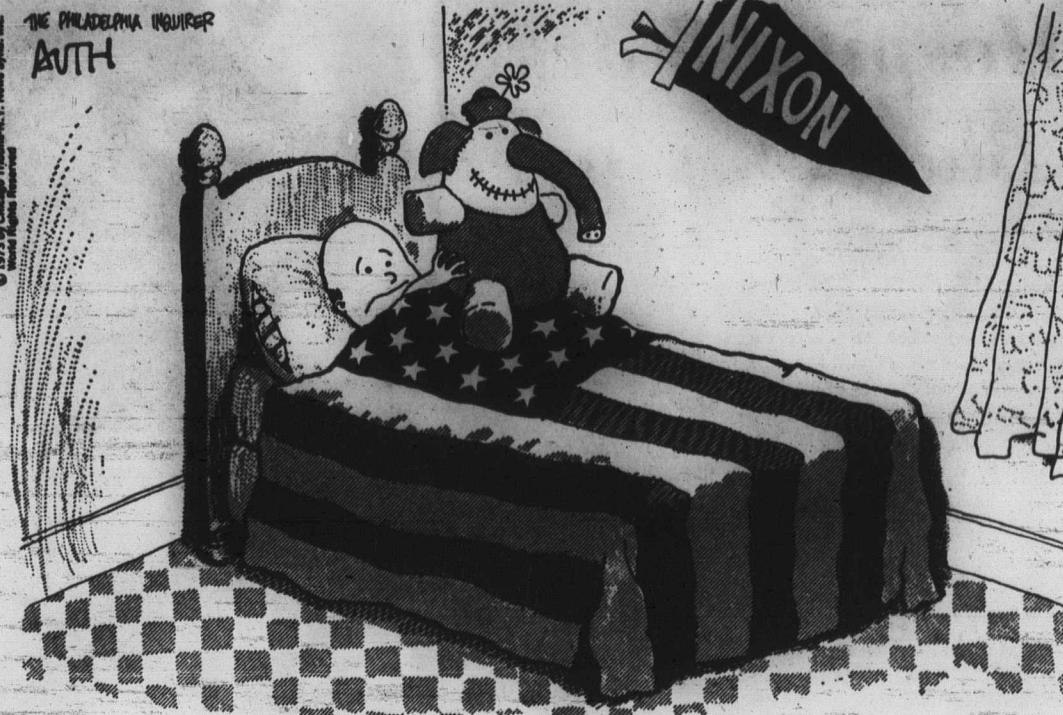
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'If the President was involved, I think full disclosure would be bad. I don't want to know.'

—Melvin Laird

Obscenity Ruling Unjust

by Mark Leemon

Once again the Nine Old Men have profoundly affected the life of the average American. On the 21st of June, in *Paris Theatre vs Slaton*, a five member majority of the United States Supreme Court ruled that henceforth "contemporary community standards" will be the deciding factor in determining what constitutes obscenity. Since obscenity is, by a previous high court ruling, not protected by the First Amendment, laws may therefore be passed banning public sale and/or display of materials judged obscene by local authorities.

This historic decision started with a two-screened movie house in Atlanta, Georgia euphemistically named the Paris Adult Theatre. Two particular movies shown in the Paris Theatre were cited as obscene in a civil court action brought by Lewis R. Slaton, the District Attorney for the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, in an attempt to enjoin the films from public view. The defendants won this first round, but Mr. Slaton appealed the decision.

In due course, Georgia's Supreme Court resolved to settle the case with a double feature of first-hand evidence: they ordered a private screening of the two movies in question, "Magic Mirror" and "It All Comes Out in the End." (One wonders if they saw the films in chambers with their robes on.)

These judges unanimously reversed the lower court opinion, ruling that the two X-rated movies were "hard core pornography" because they depicted sexual behavior that left "little to the imagination." The movies were thereby barred from public theatres in the state of Georgia. The Paris Theatre owners appealed to the only authority left, the U.S. Supreme Court.

In upholding the Georgia Supreme Court, Chief Justice Burger wrote the majority opinion for himself, the three other Nixon appointees, and Byron "Whizzer" White. They ruled that local jurisdictions may now "chart their course" when dealing with obscenity. Burger first justifies the position that obscenity should be banned from public access and then gives his definition of obscenity.

"There are legitimate state interests at stake in stemming the tide of commercialized obscenity, even assuming it is feasible to enforce effective safeguards against exposure to juveniles and to the passerby. Rights and interests 'other than the advocates' are involved. These include the interest of the public in the quality of life and the total community environment, the tone of commerce in the great city centers, and possibly the public safety itself. The Hill-Link *Minority* [my emphasis] Report of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography indicated that there is at least an arguable correlation between obscene material and crime."

Burger's reference to the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography probably warmed Mr. Nixon's heart since it is apparent that Burger shares his benefactor's unwillingness to accept the findings of the Commission's *Majority Report*—a report that found pornography primarily harmless and occasionally beneficial to some people who feel a need for such things.

Burger went on to deal with the free speech issue. "We reject the claim," Burger wrote, "that the State of Georgia is here attempting to control the minds or thoughts of those who patronize theatres. Preventing unlimited display or distribution of obscene material, which by definition lacks any serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value as communica-

tion is distinct from a control of reason and the intellect... We have here today reaffirmed the basic holdings, not at thoughts or speech, but at depicting and describing of specifically defined sexual conduct that states may regulate within limits designed to prevent infringement of First Amendment rights."

I, for one, am intrigued by Burger's use of the phrase "serious... artistic... value," since art is so often a matter of controversy. Witness the much publicized "Last Tango in Paris," a movie "New Yorker" film critic Pauline Kael gave the rave review of her life ("Bernardo Bertolucci and Marlon Brando have altered the face of an art form"), while the District Attorney of Salt Lake City found it obscenely offensive and threatened local theatre owners with prosecution if they dare to show it.

Three of the four Supreme Court dissenters—Messrs. Brennan, Marshall, and Stewart—disagreed with Burger in an opinion written by Mr. Brennan. Brennan tried to dissuade the majority, saying that restraint should be applied only when children or bystanders were involved—a view similar to the majority report of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography.

The fourth dissenter, Wm. O. Douglas, delivered a brief separate opinion. "Art and literature reflect tastes," Douglas wrote, "and tastes, like musical appreciation, are hardly reducible to precise definitions. This is one reason I have always felt that 'obscenity' was not an exception to the First Amendment. For, matters of taste, like matters of belief, turn on the idiosyncrasies of individuals... 'Obscenity' at most is the expression of offensive ideas."

When local authorities are permitted, as they are under Burger's opinion, to sit in judgment on even a supposedly narrow range of material, some of the "idiosyncrasies," to borrow Justice Douglas' word, come to the foreground. What, for example, do you suppose that Kurt Vonnegut's colorful character, Senator Lister Rosewater, and Albemarle County (Va.) Sheriff George Bailey have in common? They both think that the photo-representation of pubic hair is obscene. This philosophical opinion, also shared by the Albemarle County D.A., became (in the wake of the Burger decision) a "community standard." And all of a sudden "Playboy" magazine is banned from the local drugstores because it is obscene.

My thoughts on the court's ruling are rather vehement and angry, except for a feeling of thanks for William Douglas and the three other dissenters. Justice Burger's insistence that no one will abridge my access to "serious" communications is particularly irritating: what qualifies anyone to determine that something is not "serious" and therefore not available for me to read or see?

A friend of mine, a journalism graduate student at American University and a dedicated porno fan, talked me into seeing "Tango" with him a few weeks ago. We both concluded that the film was amusing trash ("amusing" because it was so pretentiously arty, "trash" because it had a soap opera plot). But I was nonetheless happy that I don't live in Salt Lake City, where my right to make firsthand judgments about "Tango" would be denied by a moralistic D.A.

Finally, as I see my friend the aspiring journalist apply for jobs around the country, it occurs to me that if he winds up in Atlanta, Georgia, the only way he will be able to pursue his porno film hobby would be to somehow wangle an appointment to the Georgia Supreme Court.

Mark Leemon is the Hatchet Business Manager.

Buttons Cause Furor at Hospital

Thirty-five nurses, nurse's assistants, technicians and other GW University Hospital workers marched to the office of Mr. Philip Birnbaum on Friday the 13th of July. We wanted to protest the mistreatment of two nursing assistants. Mrs. Irene Gross and Mrs. Barbara Wilson had been put on a month's probation for distributing Union 1199 literature in the hospital.

But the Acting Director of the hospital was nowhere to be found. So we met with one of his subordinates, Mr. Kaj Brent. He was unable to answer any questions or to speak for anybody, even himself.

Therefore, 60 health care workers came back to visit Brent three days later, after he had gotten instructions from higher-up. He told us that Mrs. Gross and Mrs. Wilson would have to follow the "regular grievance procedures," that GW did not recognize the existence of 1199, and that no hospital personnel could wear the union button.

University Administration Uptight
The Chief Security Officer for the Campus, Byron Matthai, threatened Herbert Quinn, 1199 Representative, with arrest for unlawful entry. Half an hour later,

Marsha Rolston, secretary to the Director of Nursing, was fired for refusing to remove her union button.

GW Administrators are uptight because the hospital employees are organizing. Union 1199 represents over 80,000 hospital and nursing home employees across the country and is one of the fastest growing unions nationally.

tiny blue button that says: "1199, AFL-CIO." They should be reminded that the University spent a lot of money in 1970-72 to prevent employees from unionizing at the University Bookstore. Students

Workers Willing to Risk Jobs

GW Hospital workers are dissatisfied with the quality of patient care they are able to provide because of dangerous understaffing. There are not always enough nurses to take care of patients safely. Equipment, such as wheelchairs, are unsafe—if you can find one.

Hospital employees are forced to buy our own hospitalization from

to other jobs—scrubbing floors in government office buildings, driving cabs, or working in other hospitals. What kind of care can patients get from exhausted and overworked employees?

There is no job security. "Regular grievance procedures" are heavily weighted against the employee. For those of us who can afford a car, parking is \$20.00 a month—and the administration has promised these prices will go up!

GW's answer to many of these complaints was the Hayes Study. We call it the Hayes Maze. We knew it was a joke when we were asked to fill out the questionnaire with a supervisor looking over our shoulder. Raises were decided by supervisors based partly on the employee's "attitude."

Being treated with dignity and respect, the right to make a decent living, and giving safe patient care are 1199's goals. The hospital administration has reacted to the union drive with at least one firing, placing dedicated employees on probation, and other violations of our basic civil rights.

They are frightened. We are not. The author is an LPN at the GW Hospital, and a member of the 1199 Organizing Committee.



A strong Organizing Committee is growing in numbers and enthusiasm. Mrs. Gross and Mrs. Wilson are both active on the GW Organizing Committee. Their probation and threatened firings were attempts to scare other employees away from the union.

Some newcomers in the GW community may wonder why the administration is so upset over a



and faculty supporters of 1199 suspect that the administration will go all out to break the organizing drive before students return in September.



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Our wages are not up to the standards that enable those of us with families to live a decent life. Many of us have to work two jobs to make ends meet. I know at least five people in the Nursing Department who leave the hospital and go

PIRG Outlines Fall Semester Projects

Editor's Note: DC PIRG is a research and advocacy organization run by students and paid for by students. It was organized last winter and is now hiring a professional staff to coordinate projects. The necessary income must come from students' voluntary contributions at fall registration. This report, written by DC PIRG, describes the projects planned for fall semester.

After months of promising a diverse program of citizen action, DC PIRG now has a diverse program of citizen action. Ever since the academic hangover from spring semester wore off, PIRG volunteers have run themselves ragged making community contacts and designing projects for fall semester. The returning students will have a veritable smorgasboard of public interest entrees beckoning for their participation:

Rent Control: Delegation of authority for the D.C. Council is likely to pass the Congress. Hearings in early fall will be an active forum for housing problems which PIRG testimony will confront. DC PIRG will stake out its own position on rent control in conjunction with tenant groups such as WAFTA, the Washington Area Federation of Tenant Associations.

Land Use Planning: PIRG is helping to mastermind a comprehensive study of the political, economic and legal aspects of land use planning in the District. The project outline includes housing, transportation, taxation and commercial development as key issues. The real aim of the project, however, will be to dissect the planning from a "Process" viewpoint and advocate planning with direct citizen involvement. The research by DC PIRG will be assembled in book form and published by the Coalition on Optimum Growth.

Health Care Delivery Systems: A summer task force has reviewed options in the health care field and settled on a concept called PSRO (pronounced phe-srow), or Professional Standards Review Organization. PIRG will participate in the formation of the local PSRO which will evaluate Medicaid and Medicare programs. Without citizen participation in its early stages, PSRO will undoubtedly be dominated by the D.C. Medical Society. Simultaneously, the DC PIRG task force will monitor medical care for the indigent. Through federal programs such as Medicaid or the Hill-Bart Act, hospitals are required to treat the indigent in the same proportion the grant has to operating costs. But many hospitals are threatening to stop service to the poor or do not publicize the availability of care to the poor.

Pharmacy Practice: The 110-page DC PIRG pharmacy report is resulting in serious proposals for reform of the profession in D.C. Impressed with the report, Congressman Diggs, Chairman of the House D.C. Committee, called a meeting with D.C. pharmacists to discuss reform. PIRG students are now studying model legislation for a comprehensive Pharmacy Practices Act as well as lobbying for new drug store regulations with the District of Columbia Council.

Sex Discrimination in Employment Agencies: A recent telephone survey to detect sexual bias in employment agencies is now being analyzed. Follow-through interviews using similar resumes will further reveal the accuracy of discrimination charges. Pending survey results, DC PIRG will recommend appropriate safeguards in the agencies' licensing regulations.

Low Income Retail Credit: The high cost of credit and the high risk of repossession hang heavily over low income consumers. The PIRG study now on the drafting board is modeled after a 1968

FTC survey of District consumer credit. If, as expected, widespread exploitation still exists, the PIRG study will become ammunition for consumer protection legislation.

Food Stamps: The federal government now requires that the local surplus food programs inform the public of recently expanded benefits. Almost predictably, the D.C. program is understaffed and poorly trained. DC PIRG plans to interview food stamp applicants and then monitor the treatment they receive by program officials. Inequities and inefficiencies will be documented and publicized.

Metro Bus System: DC PIRG will recruit students to work with transportation experts. The question is who should pay for the \$11 million Metro deficit in 1974: D.C. taxpayers or the "long riders" from suburbia?

Market Basket Survey: The most recent installment of food price surveys has been completed. It compares Safeway and Giant stores across high and low income neighborhoods. As results are being

tabulated, a new quality comparison survey is being planned.

Clean Water: Clean water means rigorous enforcement of federal standards along with close scrutiny of pollution permits required of polluters. In cooperation with Maryland PIRG, Nader's Clean Water Action Project (CWAP) and Virginia citizens, DC PIRG students will monitor the overloaded local permit review process and challenge illegal exceptions.

Student Housing Service: The newly organized referral project aids students in locating off-campus housing by providing pre-rental information and advice on landlord-tenant problems. The project has represented students' interests by investigating past cases of discrimination and lobbying for local legislation to outlaw future discrimination against students.

DC PIRG projects are being consciously planned to respond to the D.C. community. It is on the community level that DC PIRG can have the greatest impact. Moreover, it is the contact with living, working community groups that can make PIRG aware of the real priorities for urban social change.

Nixon's Power Slips in Bureaucracy

by Brad Manson

For those interested in the nuances of American government, the Watergate scandals have provided a veritable influx of information on the inner workings of government and the necessary requirements of effective leadership.

A primary example of this has surfaced in the bureaucracy's responsiveness to Nixon as President.

In the July 15 issue of the Washington Post, former Nixon advisor John Ehrlichman told Post reporter Lou Cannon that Nixon had always felt that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had been a strong Democratic institution "notwithstanding the fact that there was a Republican President."

"We could never get a handle on it," Ehrlichman is reported to have said, "and our IRS commissioners were never able to turn it around, so they went on hounding friends of the President and supporters of the President, and somehow or another the Democrats seemed to have immunity. And this was an observable phenomenon," he added.

Ehrlichman's resentment of the IRS's strong Democratic ties throws a revealing light on the seldom seen interactions between a President and the government

bureaucracy. Those hundreds of thousands of civil servants have, of course, their own personal biases as to which programs they enjoy working with and which ones they do not. Nixon had to fire most of the top administrators in the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), a Johnson institution, before he could begin to change the nature of its activities, or eliminate them as he is trying to do. But what Nixon was able to do to the OEO has not worked as successfully in places such as the Peace Corps, a Kennedy program. Although the resentment runs high between the PC and Nixon, the Corps still exists and is functioning somewhat independently because of senatorial and bureaucratic pressure.

Another example of the clash between Nixon and the governmental agencies has been the negative reports from the Government Accounting Office (GAO) relating to expenditures on Nixon homes and properties. The GAO released the unfavorable report directly to the press in the heat of Watergate disclosures and was able to get away with it. Most of the time, reports of that nature are dealt with routinely and the White House is able to exert some influence concerning what is included and how it is stated—but not in this instance.

There is strong evidence that every President from Washington to Nixon used the taxpayer's money for personal property expenditures while they were in office, and most of the time little was made of it. Not wishing to comment on the morality of the practice, may it suffice to say that the report was released in a fashion very distasteful to the Nixon Administration?

In a time when the strains on the government are great and Nixon's persuasive power is almost nil, bureaucratic offices may operate virtually on their own and with little executive intervention. At a time when Nixon legislation should be building up votes in Congress, as Johnson did after his landslide victory in 1964, the governmental offices are simply not cooperating and are neglecting their legislative fact-finding assignments.

The Watergate has provided the country with an inside look at the usually complicated and removed governmental process. Hopefully this is a good opportunity for the public to catch up in its knowledge and interest in the government and put pressure on it to once again respond to the domestic needs of today.

Brad Manson is Hatchet Managing Editor.

Breakfast of Champions, Vonnegut's Latest, A Loser

by Brad Manson

If you have some spare time you could easily read Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.'s new novel *Breakfast of Champions*, but it wouldn't be worth it. The author, noted for *Cat's Cradle* and *Slaughterhouse-Five*, has simply written a lousy book that hardly warrants mentioning in the same breath as his other works. In fact, Vonnegut's reputation as a witty and interesting novelist could be saved only if he recalls the book so that few people will have the misfortune to read it.

The book is written, he says, as a fiftieth birthday present to himself in which the characters he created in his other novels are brought together to meet their creator. But he must have changed his mind somewhere along the way, because the only character he ever faces is Kilgore Trout, the science-fiction writer. Vonnegut discusses Eliot Rosewater briefly, but never follows through; Rosewater is simply dropped in the middle of the novel.

In fact, it is difficult to call the book a novel and the term should be taken loosely. *Breakfast of Champions* is more a depressive regurgitation of sadistic, masochistic, perverse and psychotic Vonnegut thoughts that he (for some reason) felt compelled to share with the rest of the world. The author's theme could have been, "You can't fool all of the people all of the time, but what the hell difference does it make?"

It is impossible for the reader to feel any sincerity in the book, which is filled with child-like drawings by the author, and it would be highly unlikely if Vonnegut intended for there to be any. The obvious impression conveyed is that "this is a lousy book, I know it's a lousy book, I meant it to be lousy and I don't give a damn

if you think it's lousy." And so on. If Vonnegut read this review he would probably even agree with it, which is, in essence, his whole point.

Vonnegut's obsession in the novel is that most people are simply machines; they act as such, are treated as such and even expect that type of treatment. He explains these feelings in a few short paragraphs which are far and away the best in the book, and they are not great:

"As I approached my fiftieth birthday, I had become more and more enraged and mystified by the idiot decisions made by my countrymen. And then I had come suddenly to pity them, for I understood how innocent and natural it was for them to behave so abominably, and with such abominable results: They were doing their best to live like people invented in story books. This was the reason Americans shot each other so often: It was a convenient literary device for ending short stories and books."

"Once I understood what was making America such a dangerous, unhappy nation of people who had nothing to do with real life, I resolved to shun storytelling. I would write about life. Every

there is no order in the world around us, that we must adapt ourselves to the requirements of chaos instead.

"It is hard to adapt to chaos, but it can be done. I am living proof of that: It can be done."

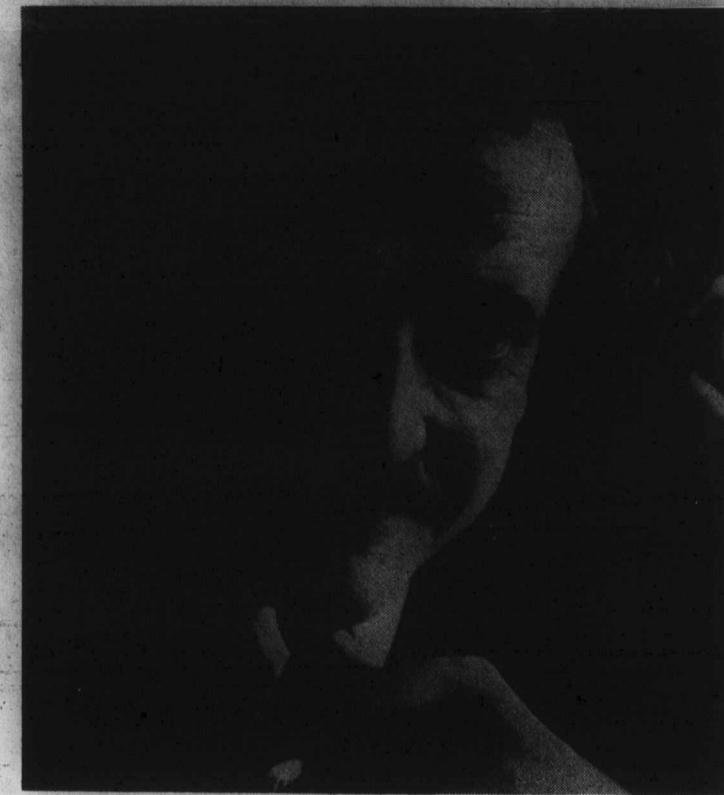
And with those pearls of wisdom, Vonnegut submerges into another one hundred pages of inanity. If you're a Vonnegut fan, don't read this book because your illusions will be shattered. If you have never read any Vonnegut, don't start with this one. The public would have been much better off if Vonnegut had gone into solitude to get over his depression instead of sharing it with all of us.

Harrison's Album Worth Wait

by David Leaf

With one of the best singles of any year, Chicago's new album is the most exciting of the new releases.

"*Feelin' Stronger Every Day*" is a Peter Cetera/James Pankow composition, an incredibly good song for the car radio or the stereo. Much of this album is different from the typical Chicago fare, but



Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.

best harmony. Picking up the tempo, Cetera sends the song into high gear with "the best that could happen to you." And the song climaxes and peaks again with the strong vocal line, "Feelin' Stronger Every Day." The song really is the best that could happen to you. Hearing it is a tremendous up, and it alone makes the album worthwhile. But there is more.

Maybe the critics will love this record. Maybe not. But it is one of their best. Packaged simply, just one disk, no posters, no lyric sheet. The familiar logo will lead you to this excellent album by one of the few true superstar groups, Chicago.

GEORGE HARRISON, "Living in the Material World," APPLE.

The long awaited encore to "All Things Must Pass" and "The Concert for Bangla Desh" is here. The delays have whet the appetite to the point that it would take a miracle not to disappoint the listener. This album doesn't disappoint. The quiet ex-member of that renowned pop group has two fantastic record sets to his credit. Now it is three.

This album has nine very good songs and two good songs. An incredible average. Yes, there are times when George seems to be groping. His attempts to tie the lyrics into the title theme often seem strained and contrived. But this is easily ignored when viewing the songs separately because the tunes are so excellent.

Side one is particularly powerful. Opening with the smash "Give Me Love" and closing with the title cut, Harrison has again called forth the magic of his previous efforts. All is there. The Specterian sound. The obligatory super sidemen (Ringo, Nicky Hopkins, Jim Horn et al.) The Harrison vocals, wailing and plaintive, pretty and praying. And of course his guitar.

As near perfect a combination as you could want (did you hear that John and Paul?) Hard and soft, religion and love, and the material trappings. A musical and lyrical blend rarely seen. Thank you, George.

NICKY HOPKINS, "The Tin Man Was a Dreamer," COLUMBIA.

Top session man Hopkins has gotten his shot at the limelight and he certainly doesn't falter in the glare. His keyboard work is first rate. That was expected. Having heard him with the likes of the Stones and George Harrison, we all knew he could play the piano. But could he compose and perform his own tunes?

Well, yes. He credits Harry Nilsson with the inspiration for his work. And there are similarities in their singing and composing styles. But Nicky makes it on his own. He cashes in on a lot of old favors, like the Godfather, and assembles an amazing mass of musicians to accompany his varied songs.

His friends play tribute to Hopkins, now a star in his own right with this interesting and entertaining album.

Arts and Entertainment

person would be exactly as important as any other. All facts would also be given equal weightiness. Nothing would be left out. Let others bring order to chaos. I would bring chaos to order, instead, which I think I have done.

"If all writers would do that, then perhaps citizens not in the literary trades will understand that

this song has the unmistakable Chicago stamp. Cetera's vocal is one of the tightest, and similar to his outstanding job on Chicago III's "Lowdown."

The song is a masterpiece of construction. Starting slowly, Cetera smoothly croons two verses accompanied by some of Chicago's

Bobby Lamm's "Critic's Choice" opens side one and he really socks it to the rock critics. Lamm has always been honest in his lyrics. He has taken a lot of shit for what critics assumed to be views that pandered to a teeny bopper and dollar rich audience. But Lamm tells the "parasite" writers that what they have heard in his music is really him. Score one for Lamm. And it's a good tune also.

Jimmy Pankow's "Just You 'n' Me" is a happy number that displays all of the group's assets in fine style.

The music on the rest of side one is different from previous work. Tending towards the funky, the listener gets a chance to hear the accomplished musicians that are Chicago. Terry Kath's tasteful guitar carries "Darlin' Dear" into jazzier realms. His balladlike vocal in "Jenny" almost sounds like David Clayton-Thomas, as odious a comparison as one would want to make. Comparisons aside, Kath's composition is atypical for past work, pointing the way for the future. "What's This World Comin' To" bares the Chicago soul with trading vocals that are as funky as the song.

Side two also produces a lot of good sounds that might not be in the old Chicago mold. The lead vocal harmony on "Something in This City Changes People" is exceptionally good, especially in these days of weird rock. "Hollywood" is another Lamm social commentary, combining a good tune and more pretty harmonies with light satire. "In Terms of Two" is a Cetera sweet song that avoids saccharine heights, thanks to an unusual harmonica interlude and Peter's lead vocal. "Rediscovery" is Lamm reaching towards jazz, Kath's wah-wah pedal, and a dynamite trumpet solo by Lee Loughnane. And the album closer and clincher is the aforementioned "Feelin' Stronger . . ."

Folk Life Festival Artistic Triumph

by Mark Leemon

Over a million people mobbed the exhibits and stages which flanked the reflecting pool near the Lincoln Memorial from June 30 to July 8, making the seventh annual Smithsonian Folk Life Fes-

tival an artistic triumph that at least partially compensated its sun-baked visitors for the marathon lines at the concession stands.

Every year the festival has themes for exhibits that reflect little-noticed aspects of American

life. This year offered a tribute to Croatian- and Serbian-Americans, who were joined by musicians from Yugoslavia in a 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily production of "old country" music brought to the U.S. in the 19th century.

Occasionally the performers would persuade their audience to join in group dances, which temporarily distracted the ignorant listener from the suspicion that they were playing the same two songs over and over.

Working America was again represented, this time by 10 unions, including some carpenters who built two houses that were remarkable for their shoddiness. One crowd-pleasing group was the masons, a good-natured bunch who graciously allowed spectators to try their hands at the art of bricklaying.

Nine tribes of Northern Plains Indians displayed their cultures' crafts: flute makers, bead and feather workers, dancers, and singers were present. Interestingly, the older male, adult Indians generally wore their hair short while their teenage counterparts had "traditional" long hair.

This year's featured state was Kentucky. Its series of exhibits included a tobacco farm, a quarter-mile horse racing track, a bourbon still, fine bluegrass musicians (especially the fiddlers), and two old men (from Arkansas) who built a lovely log cabin. The cabin was auctioned at the end of the festival and sold to a Bethesda man for \$900.



Two fiddlers warm up for their performance at the Folk Festival.

SCRAP Students Lose S.C. Decision

by Larry Schwartz
Hatchet Staff Writer

Resulting from a suit brought by five GW law students, the Supreme Court affirmed in a July 18 ruling that individuals have the right to initiate legal proceedings to preserve the environment and the quality of life.

The students, forming Students Challenging Regulatory Agency Procedures (SCRAP), were under the supervision of Prof. John Banzhaf III of GW's National Law Center.

The suit contended that the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) does not adequately consider the impact on the environment when seeking rate increases. Current, "artificially high" freight rates discourage the use of recycled waste material, favoring the unnecessary use of raw materials, according to the suit.

Justice Potter Stewart delivered the opinion of the Court. Although SCRAP lost the particular fight to prevent the rate increase, the right of individual citizens and conservation groups to bring suits to protect the environment, left in doubt by last year's Sierra Club decision, was clearly affirmed.

SCRAP's case went before the Supreme Court after representatives of the ICC and the railroads appealed a U.S. District Court restraining order which had suspended an approved rate increase, and which in effect had stated that the ICC had raised rates on several occasions since 1971 without considering the effect on the environment, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (NEPA).

The act requires federal agencies conducting activities affecting the environment to file a statement with the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

SCRAP members contended that consumers have to pay more for recycled materials because of rate increases granted to the railroads. The Government argued that the District Court had no authority to issue the restraining order.

Justice William O. Douglas argued in dissent that the Court was greatly weakening NEPA by permitting federal agencies to decide first what they want to do and then prepare an impact statement as an excuse for what they have done, permitting certain groups to "avoid compliance with the new environmental standards."

Justice Thurgood Marshall in his dissent called the decision "very narrow." There is no legal provision "for an accounting and refund to the people of our Nation for the irreversible ecological damage that results from a rate increase which discriminates unreasonably against recyclable materials and has been allowed to take effect without compliance with the requirements of NEPA," he wrote.

Prof. Banzhaf's office, commenting on the decision, said that the Court's decision "opens the door for individuals and groups to bring legal actions to protect and preserve our rapidly deteriorating quality of life."

Unclassified Ads

"Typing done for students: 797-7947 residence; 225-9181, office."

KLH-19 Stereo, includes FM and dust cover—new price \$300. Asking \$85. 466-8471.

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WAYNE, from p. 2

Confidence in Nixon Lost



Prof. Stephen J. Wayne considers the Watergate affair.

firm grounds."

Wayne predicted that the President would resign before he would do so.

Wayne stated that the possibility of impeachment proceedings did exist, but added, "We've always looked at impeachment as a sort of last resort."

He said impeachment proceedings would never be brought "based solely on the testimony of John Dean." The possibility exists only if the issue of the Presidential tapes goes to the Supreme Court, he said.

"If the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Nixon, there would be no grounds for impeachment," he said, adding that if the President was ordered to release the tapes and he refused, "the House of Representatives would have very

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PIRG, from p. 2

Public Interest Organization ("Give a Damn.") Hahn recommended that Congress, by means of a joint resolution, save much of the time which would be spent in the establishment of a commission and place control power directly in the hands of the City Council.

Along similar lines, D.C. Mayor-Commissioner Walter Washington has sent a letter to Sen. Eagleton, recommending that he be empowered to appoint an auxiliary staff to administer rent control through the Commissioner's office and the City Council.

Washington, in presenting his alternative bill, noted that, although rent-control is a temporary emergency provision, the conditions necessitating it may last in excess of the one-year limit of the Fauntroy bill, and extensions could be required.

There ain't no such thing as a free lunch.

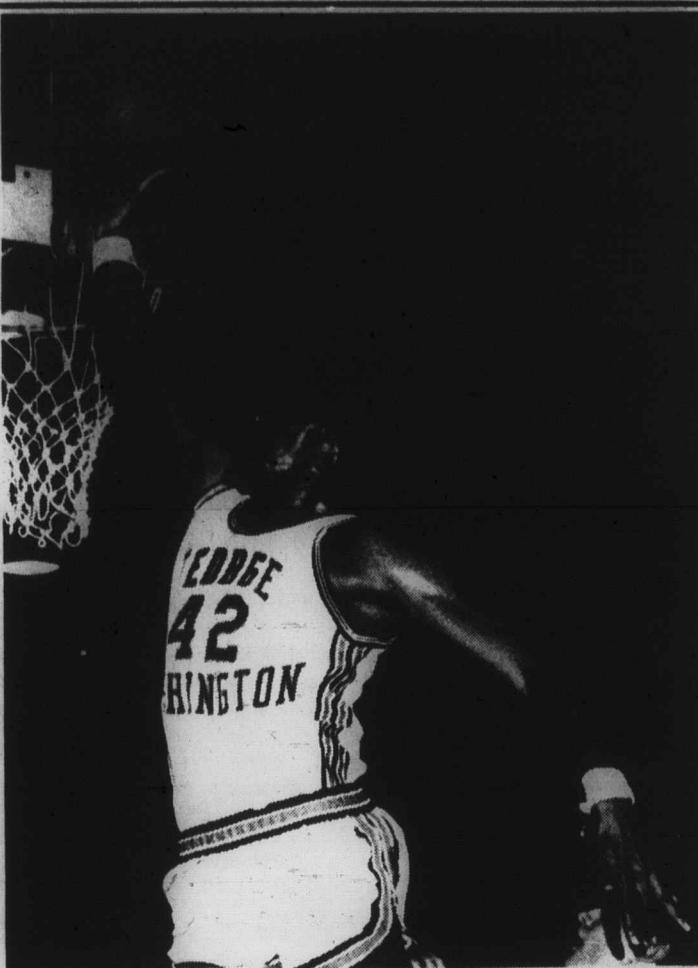
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Sports



The loss of the defensive talents of Mike Battle [above] was a major reason for GW recruiting three freshmen over 6-9.

Stone Signs Three Over 6-9

by Jay Krupin
Sports Editor

Defense has become the keynote of athletics in the past decade. Baseball has shifted its emphasis from the batter's box to the pitcher's mound. Football stadiums are filled with chants of "Defense, Defense, Defense," with the hope of psyching up the defensive platoon. Hockey's most explosive performer, Bobby Orr, is a defenseman. Similarly, basketball has tilted its prestige scale to the defensive side.

Rebounding ability is the gauge which measures a basketball team's defensive prowess. Coach Carl Stone is clearly aware of that fact. In this vein, the GW basketball chief has searched and probed the country to bring to the Buff the tallest group of incoming freshmen ever to step on a GW court. It is undoubtedly one of the tallest groups ever to enter any collegiate basketball program.

Kevin Hall is a 7-1 center from Pittsburgh, Pa. Don Bate is a 6-9 forward from USAF Academy, Colo. Jon Van Dorn is a 6-10 center from Spotswood, N.J. Add up the senior year rebounding averages of the three and a classy

41.5 caroms per game is the sum.

Hall is the tallest player and the first 7-footer ever to accept a grant-in-aid from GW. With visions of him eventually teaming in the GW frontcourt with 6-11 Clyde Burwell, a delighted coach Carl Stone said, "Kevin has tremendous potential and is exactly what we need as a backup for Burwell next year and as a possible starter with Clyde by his sophomore year." Hall averaged 12 points, 14 rebounds, and six blocked shots per game this past season for Penn Hills High in Pittsburgh.

Bate attended Air Academy High where he averaged 19.5 points per game and 16.5 rebounds this past season. He was named his team's most valuable player after setting career records for most rebounds in a game and in a season.

GW assistant coach Tom Schneider, who was instrumental in recruiting Bate, says "Don is a strong rebounding forward who is capable of scoring. He is strong defensively and will help us in many ways."

Van Dorn played at South River (N.J.) High this past season, where he averaged 14 points and 11 rebounds per game. "Jon has the potential to develop into an outstanding college player," says Stone.

It was essential that the GW basketball program dedicate itself

this year to the recruitment of tall men to bolster its board strength.

Through graduation, GW lost Mike Battle, the Colonial's second leading rebounder and the team's 1972-73 MVP. Battle was always there to help out center Clyde Burwell when the going got rough. With him gone, the Buff needed reinforcement in their front line.

Burwell was phenomenal during the better part of his freshman and sophomore years, but he has sometimes been outclassed due to his thin frame. With basketball very much a contact sport under the boards, Burwell can't be expected to play 35-40 minutes every game.

Freshman standout Greg Miller seems to be the obvious choice to replace Battle in the starting line up. Miller will become a varsity player with the distinction of having led the Baby Buff in rebounds and scoring last year. But at 6-5, he might have trouble contesting the bigger and stronger forwards in the collegiate ranks until he gains actual experience in the varsity circuit.

Coach Stone seems to have solved the biggest problem that might effect the Colonials in their 1973-74 season. With freshman now eligible for varsity play, seeing 6-11 Burwell flanked by 7-1 Hall, 6-9 Bate, or 6-10 Van Dorn is a very real thought, indeed.

Skins Practice at Carlisle

by Jay Krupin
Sports Editor

When someone mentions football, images of Green Bay, Wisconsin at thirteen degrees below zero may flash in your mind. Or, perhaps you create pictures of brute giants exhaling fog and clearing snowflakes from their face as they await the ensuing encounter with the enemy across the scrimmage line. Football is a savage game to be played in savage weather.

Yet, as the sport has climbed above and beyond the popularity of baseball and today sits on the throne labeled the "American Pastime," preparation begins long before the first snowflake falls. In fact, the season begins in July when all 26 National Football League teams open their training camps. And every team wants to end its year the latest, playing in the last game, in the Super Bowl, hoping to be crowned the World Champions.

The Washington Redskins played in that Super Bowl game last January—and lost. They want to return this January—and win.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania is the site on the Redskins' training camp on the campus of Dickinson College. When you walk through the streets of the town that is synonymous with Jim Thorpe, the legendary Indian athletic great, you feel a sensation of serenity, calm, and contentment. But once you approach the entrance to the Redskins' camp, the picture changes.

The Dickinson campus looks like a perfect setting for a 1940s Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn movie. But the soft music is missing. Instead, you can hear the heartbeats of rookies trying to make it, and veterans trying to keep it.

The Redskin dormitory resembles GW's Thurston Hall. As the players enter the lobby in the morning, likenesses to mornings at Thurston during final exam week are clear. The tension is evident.

There is a lot to be done, and it must be done right. Here, everyday is a final exam.

Two weeks of practice have gone by at Carlisle thus far. As the players walk by you their faces are quiet, their minds are pensive. They may stop and talk to you for a while, but their thoughts are elsewhere.

Coach George Allen stands with his fellow mentors on the sidelines watching the practices. All of the physical stress released by the players on the field doesn't measure the mental tension that Allen must contend with. He is constantly thinking and thinking and thinking. He is a man who

eats and sleeps football. No one has to tell you that Allen has a burning desire to lead the Redskins to Super Bowl VIII. You can just feel it by standing next to him.

Blackboards are covered with X's and O's and arrows showing where they should go. Players tote thick loose-leaf playbooks tightly under their arms. Even though the humidity is high and the temperature hovers in the 80s, the football season has arrived. The momentum will continue to mount until it reaches its climax one day next January. Preparation for that day is in full force at Carlisle right now.

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